

**How  
to use  
and  
enjoy  
your**

141



**Sewing Machine**

## GETTING ACQUAINTED

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In the following pages, you will see how this wonderful MACHINE will help you to enjoy sewing beautiful things for your home and family. Many decorative stitches are possible on this machine along with your basic straight stitching needs and you will find its quiet, smooth, efficient performance in the true tradition for precision engineering.

The versatility of your MACHINE will give you full play as you work with various fabrics and you can let your imagination work along with your MACHINE to produce beautiful sewn garments. You will enjoy a lifetime of sewing pleasure with your MACHINE and we suggest that you follow this basic booklet carefully to assure you maximum enjoyment.

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## know the parts of your sewing machine

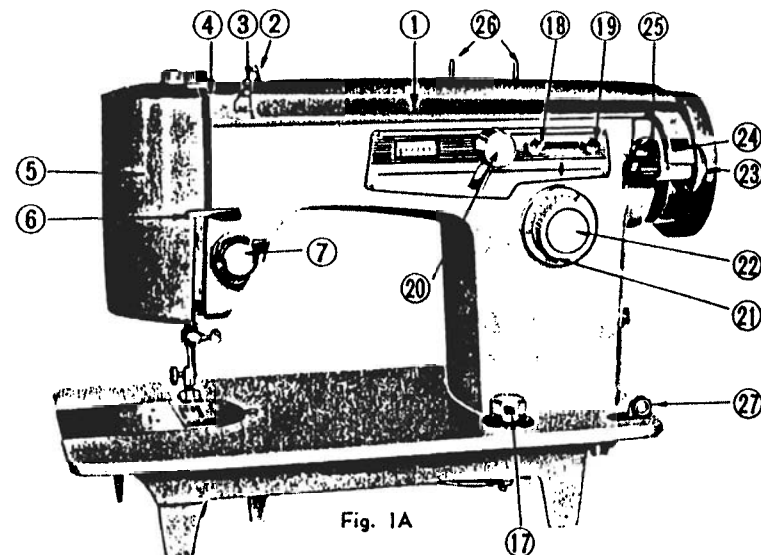


Fig. 1A

- |                               |                                  |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1) Arm Cover                  | 17) Drop Feed                    |
| 2) Upper Thread Guide (Rear)  | 18) Zigzag Width Stopper (Left)  |
| 3) Upper Thread Guide (Front) | 19) Zigzag Width Stopper (Right) |
| 4) Thread Take Up Lever       | 20) Zigzag Knob                  |
| 5) Front Plate                | 21) Stitch Regulating Dial       |
| 6) Thread Guard Bar           | 22) Push Button for Reverse Feed |
| 7) Upper Thread Tension Dial  | 23) Balance Wheel                |
| 8) Thread Cutter              | 24) Bobbin Winder Push Plate     |
| 9) Needle                     | 25) Bobbin Winder Stud           |
| 10) Presser Foot Thumb Screw  | 26) Spool Pins                   |
| 11) Slide Plate               | 27) Bobbin Winder Tension Discs  |
| 12) Needle Plate              | 28) Stop Motion Knob             |
| 13) Presser Foot              | 29) Calibrated Fabric Indicator  |
| 14) Presser Bar               | 30) Sew Light Switch             |
| 15) Needle Clamp Screw        | 31) Presser Foot Lifter          |
| 16) Needle Bar                |                                  |

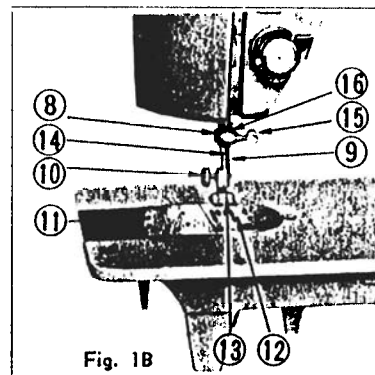


Fig. 1B

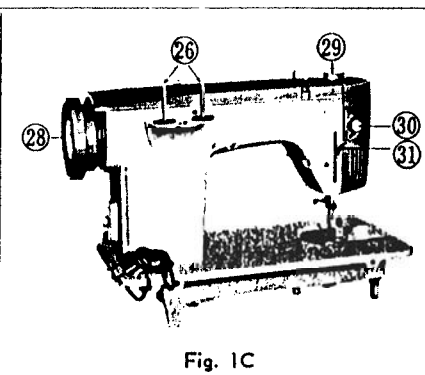


Fig. 1C

## your zig-zag sewing machine accessories

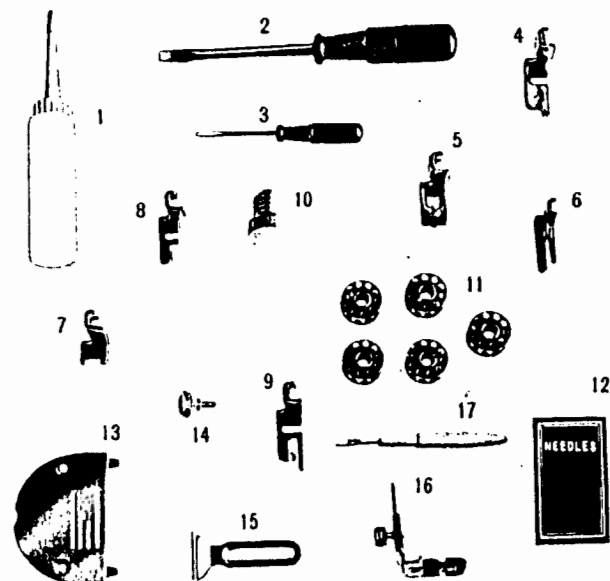


Fig. 2

- |                         |                                      |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Oiler                | 10. Sewlight Bulb                    |
| 2. Screw Driver—Large   | 11. Bobbins                          |
| 3. Screw Driver—Small   | 12. Needles                          |
| 4. Narrow Hemmer        | 13. Needle Plate for Straight Stitch |
| 5. Buttonhole Foot      | 14. Thumb Screw for Cloth Guide      |
| 6. Straight Stitch Foot | 15. Cloth Guide                      |
| 7. Button Foot          | 16. Zipper Foot                      |
| 8. Cording Foot         | 17. Seam Ripper                      |
| 9. Felling Foot         |                                      |

## oiling the machine

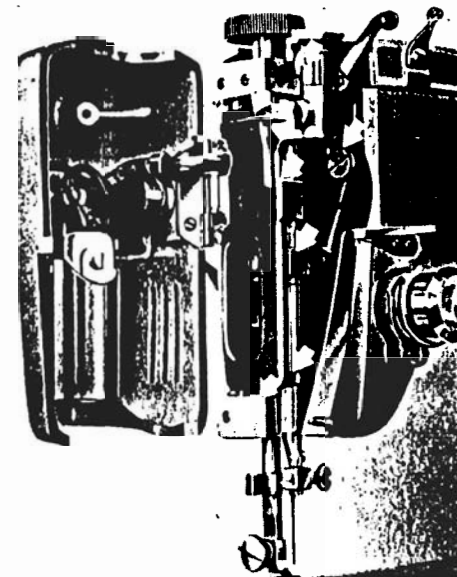


Fig. 3A

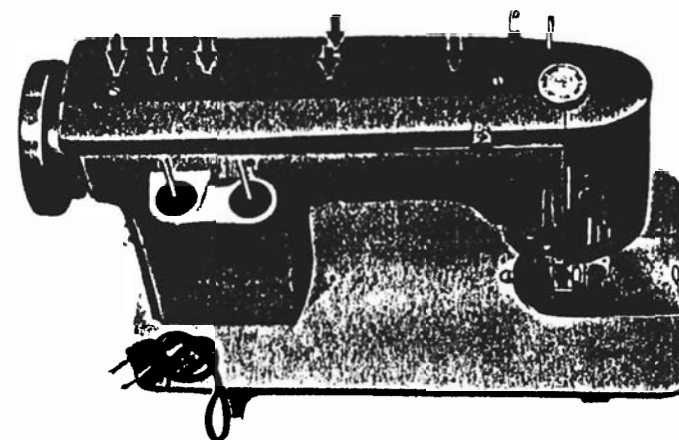


Fig. 3B

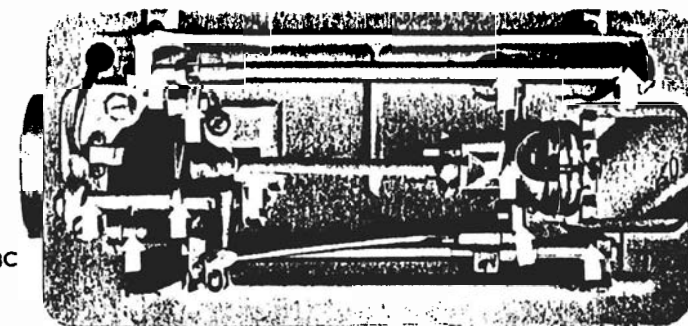


Fig. 3C

**Oiling The Machine.** Upon unpacking the machine when it is new, it is essential to pay particular attention to the oiling before running the machine for the first time. Follow carefully all of the various oiling points shown in Fig. 3. Each oiling point lubricates a specific moving part of the machine. Having thoroughly oiled the machine, let it run for at least 5 minutes, making sure the presser foot is up. This is to ensure thorough lubrication and the smooth operation of all working parts.

**How often should your machine be oiled?** If your machine is in regular use, it should be oiled at least **once a week** with Sewing Machine Oil. This should be preceded by a thorough cleaning with a brush of all loose thread and lint wherever this has accumulated.

**What will happen if your machine is not oiled?** In the same way that you would not expect your car to continue running without oil in the engine, neither could you expect your sewing machine to do so. Your Sewing Machine is precision engineered with the highest quality of workmanship and materials. Continued working without oil will result in excessive wear of the parts, causing vibration and will ultimately result in costly replacements.

**If your machine is unused for any length of time.** Under these circumstances, the oil will dry up completely. Before using the machine again, it is, therefore, necessary to wash out the dried up oil and for this purpose Benzine, Kerosene can be used, drying the parts with a clean cloth. Raise the presser bar a few times to loosen it and also rotate the balance wheel by hand a few times in the direction away from you. Now lubricate the machine thoroughly, letting it run for 3 or 4 minutes before commencing to sew.

**REMEMBER:** Regular oiling is the key to smooth and silent operation of your machine—completely free of vibration. A few minutes only spent in looking after your machine in this way, will ensure a minimum of 25 years of sewing pleasure on your machine. If you neglect this, mechanical failures will be inevitable, resulting in both cost and inconvenience to yourselves. Remember also, to clean the machine completely free of lint and cotton before oiling. Cotton mixed up with the oil is highly abrasive and will cause excessive wear.

## winding the bobbin

1. Hold the balance wheel with your left hand and with your right hand, turn the stop-motion knob toward you as shown in Fig. 4. This action disengages the balance wheel from the shaft that operates the machine.
2. Place an empty bobbin on the Bobbin Winder Stud. See Fig. 5.
3. Place a Spool of thread on the spool pin. Take the thread and pass it through the upper thread guide (Rear), upper thread guide (front) and bobbin winder tension discs from beneath, and up the bobbin winder stud.
4. Insert the thread into any slot from left to right and hold the end of it.
5. Press the bobbin winder push plate.
6. Turn the balance wheel toward you a few times and start to sew. This will cause the bobbin winder to operate.
7. When the bobbin winder is fully wound, it will automatically stop.
8. Break the thread and remove the bobbin.
9. Now re-engage the balance wheel by holding it with your left hand and with your right hand, turn the stop motion knob away from you until it is quite tight.



Fig. 4A

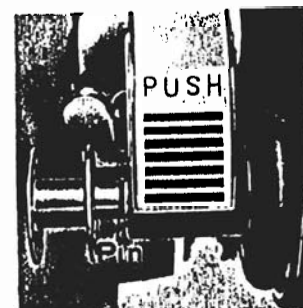


Fig. 4B

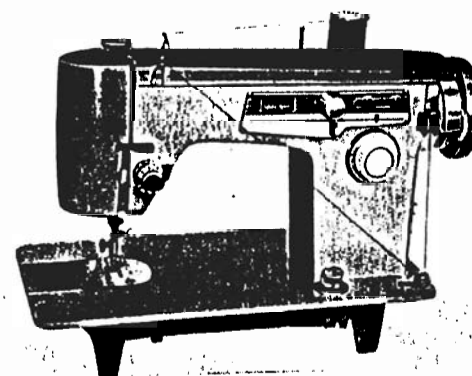


Fig. 5A



Fig. 5B

## to remove the bobbin case

Turn the balance wheel toward you until the needle is at its highest position. Pull out the slide plate and reach into the opening with your left hand, and with thumb and forefinger, open the latch and remove the bobbin case, as shown in Fig. 6. If you release the latch and turn the bobbin case downward, the bobbin will drop out (see Fig. 7A).

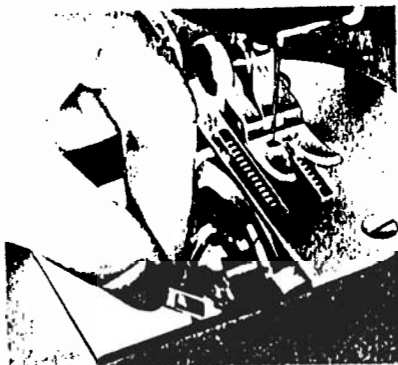


Fig. 6

## threading the bobbin case



Fig. 7A



Fig. 7B



Fig. 7C

Unwind about 3 or 4 inches of thread from the bobbin. Hold the bobbin case between the thumb and forefinger of your left hand. Take the bobbin between the thumb and forefinger of your right hand and place it in the bobbin case. See that the slot in the bobbin case faces upward, as shown in Fig. 7A.

With the right hand, guide the thread into the slot in the edge of the bobbin case, as shown in Fig. 7B.

Now pull the thread to the right under the tension spring and into its delivery eye, as shown in Fig. 7C.

## adjusting the bobbin tension

In Fig. 8 you will see the larger screw "A". Loosen this screw to loosen the tension and tighten the screw to tighten the tension.

To know if the tension is correct, hold the bobbin case, as shown in Fig. 7C.

If the thread is pulled gently, without forcing, then the tension is correct. Otherwise adjust the tension accordingly.

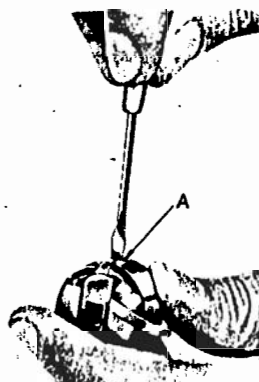


Fig. 8

## to replace the bobbin case

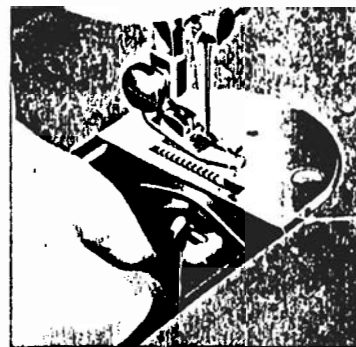


Fig. 9

Now that you thread the bobbin case, you are ready to replace it in the machine. Hold the bobbin case by the latch between your thumb and forefinger of the left hand.

Replace it on the center pin of the bobbin case holder, as shown in Fig. 9.

Then release the latch and press the bobbin case back until the latch catches and holds the bobbin case in its proper position.

The 3 or 4 inches of thread you allowed when you threaded the bobbin case should be hang freely.

## to thread the upper thread

1. Turn the balance wheel by hand toward you until the take up lever is at highest point. See Fig. 10A.
2. Place a spool of thread on the spool pin. Pass the thread through the upper thread guide (rear) ① and upper thread guide (front) ② and down between the upper thread tension discs ③ from the right hand side. See Fig. 10A, B.
3. Now bring the thread up and under the thread check spring ④ raising it (check spring) so that the thread will fall into the hook shaped guide ⑤.
4. Carry the thread under the thread guard bar ⑥ from right to left and then up to and into the eye of the thread take up lever ⑦ from right to left and down through the upper thread guard bar ⑧ and the thread guide ⑨. See Fig. 10D.
5. Now thread the needle from left to right and draw the thread out about 6 inches.

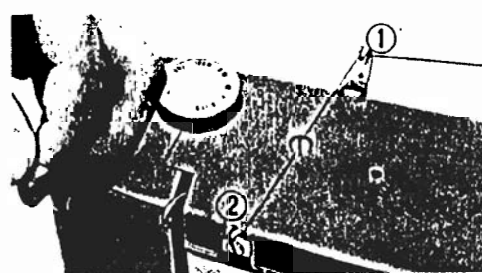


Fig. 10A

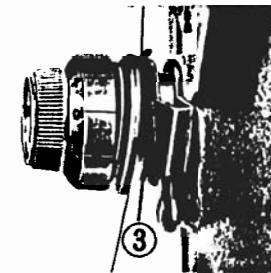


Fig. 10B

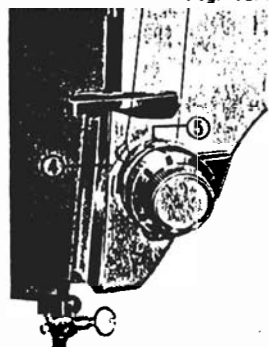


Fig. 10C

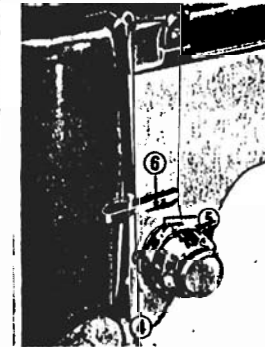


Fig. 10D

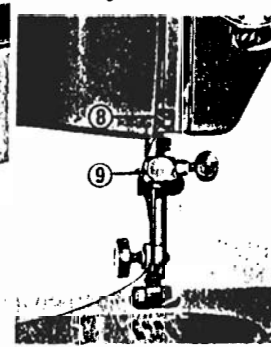


Fig. 10E

## to regulate the thread tension

When the needle thread tension is too tight, or the tension on the bobbin thread too loose, the tight thread will pull up the loose thread to make a stitch which is not centered. Instead, the needle thread will lie straight on the upper surface of the fabric, as shown in Fig. 11B.

If the tension of the bobbin thread is too tight, or the needle thread tension too loose, the bobbin thread will lie straight on the under side of the fabric, as shown in Fig. 11C, instead of being centered as shown in Fig. 11A.

To regulate tension, merely turn the dial A, as shown in Fig. 11. If it is turned to the right, the tension will be tightened as indicated by the "plus" dial numbers. The higher the number, the tighter the tension. Tension will be loosened by turning the dial to the left. Usually, a quarter of a turn is all the tension adjustment needed. To regulate lower thread tension, follow the instructions on Page 8.

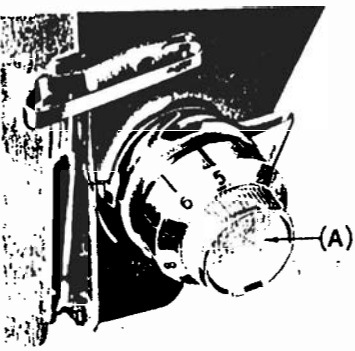


Fig. 11



Fig. A




Fig. B



Fig. C

## To regulate the length of stitch and the direction of feed


The stitch length is regulated by turning the Stitch Regulating Dial "A".

On the dial are numerals 0, 1, 2, 3, and this  pattern. When

the stitch regulating dial "A" is set to "0" (neutral), no feeding takes place. But when set at the numbers, feeding takes place. The larger the number, the larger the stitch length.

By setting the dial "A" to the number you desire the machine will sew forward and produce a corresponding stitch length.

To Sew Reverse, push the button "B" in as far as it will go and keep it in this position until you desire to sew forward.

How to sew this  pattern see page 18.

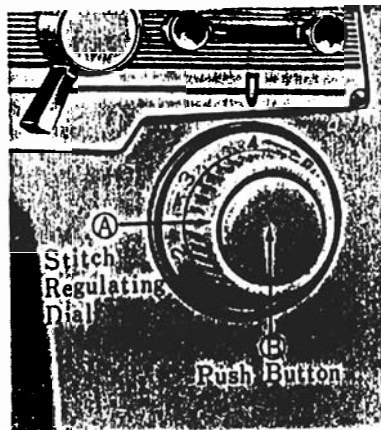


Fig. 12

## to prepare for sewing

Raise the presser foot by lifting the presser foot lifter.

Place the bobbin case, which you have already threaded according to instructions on Page 8, into the machine.

1. Follow instructions on Page 9 Figure 10 titled: "To Thread the Upper Thread".
2. Now with your left hand, hold the end of the needle thread. With your right hand, turn the balance wheel toward you until the needle moves down and up again to its highest point, thus catching the bobbin or lower thread.
3. Pull the thread you are holding gently and it will bring up the bobbin thread, as shown in Fig. 13.
4. Lay back both ends of the thread under the presser foot.

## to start sewing

Raise the needle to its highest point by turning the balance wheel slowly toward you.

Place the material under the presser foot and the needle. Lower the presser foot lifter and commence to sew by slowly turning the balance wheel toward you and start to sew.

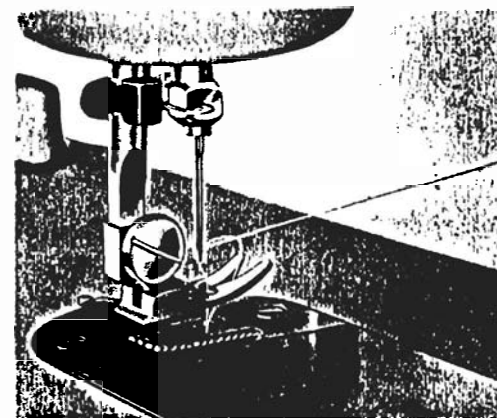


Fig. 13

The material will feed by itself, so do not try to help it along. By pulling, you may bend the needle.

## to remove the work

1. Stop the machine.
2. Raise needle to its highest point by slowly turning the balance wheel toward you.
3. Lift the presser foot by lifting the presser foot lifter.
4. Move the material you have just sewn back to the right. Cut the thread on the thread cutter.
5. Place back the ends of the loose threads under the presser foot. Now you are ready to begin again.

## to remove accumulated lint or thread from the "snap-out" race hook

1. Turn the balance wheel by hand until the needle is at its highest point.
2. Remove the bobbin case and bobbin (see Fig. 6, Page 8).
3. Unscrew the knob A, as shown in Fig. 18A.
4. Open the retaining ring B and remove hook C by grasping the center pin of hook C.
5. Remove the accumulated lint and thread from the retaining ring, hook and race body.

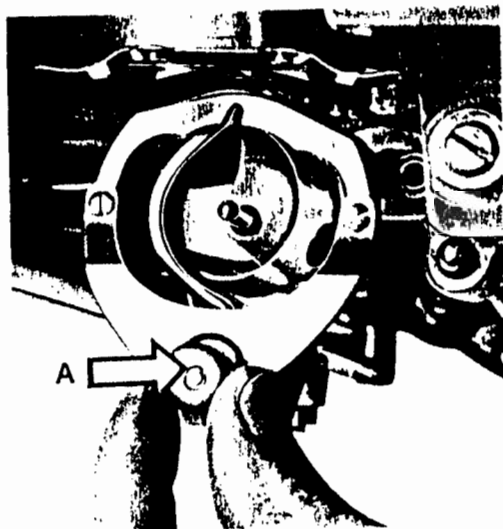


Fig. 18A

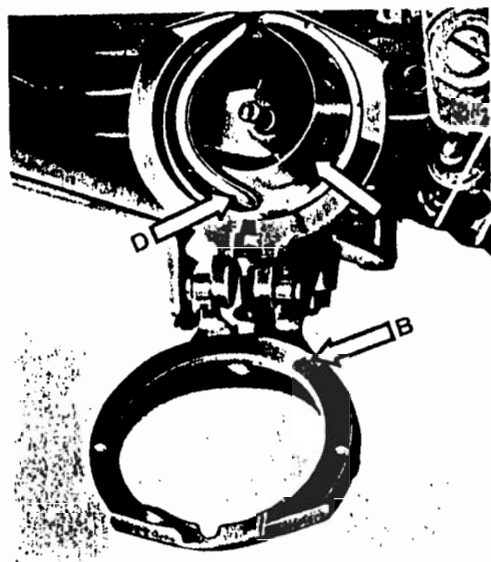


Fig. 18B

6. Replace hook C into the race body with the center pin facing outward, thus forming a perfect circle with the driver D.
7. Close the retaining ring B.
8. Lock the retaining ring by turning knob A in clockwise.
9. Replace the bobbin case and bobbin and commence to sew.

## to replace the bulb

By turning (toward you) the switch on the back side of the front plate (See Fig. 1 B), you can turn the light on and off as you wish. To change the bulb, open the front plate, lift up the reflector and turn out the bulb as you do a conventional light bulb. Now replace the bulb. Push down the reflector and close the front plate.

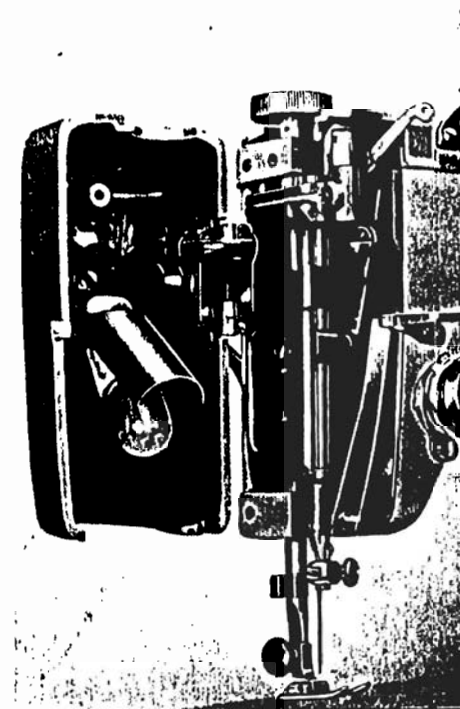


Fig. 19



## hints for better sewing

### • Needle Breaks:

It may be wrongly inserted or bent; change it. The presser foot may be loose; tighten it. The thread is not proper for the needle; see the table below.

### • Upper Thread Breaks:

The machine may be improperly threaded; check and rethread. Tension too tight; loosen accordingly. Needle bent blunt or incorrectly inserted; change it. Starting the machine too fast and stopping suddenly; start and stop gently.

### • Breaking the Lower Thread:

The bobbin case may be improperly threaded; rethread it. The lower tension may be too tight; loosen it gently. See Page 8.

### • Stitch Skipping and Uneven Sewing:

Needle may be bent, blunt or incorrectly inserted; change it. Lint accumulated under the needle plate; remove the lint. Stitch too short; lengthen it. Pulling the material; don't pull, let it feed itself.

### • Needle and Thread Size:

Needles	Threads	Cloth	Remarks
9	Silk & 100 Cotton	Thin Linen Silk	Thread should always be thinner than the needle eye. When you must use heavier thread than those shown here, select a thicker needle.
11	80, 100 Cotton	Calico Shirting	
14	50, 60 Cotton	Cotton Poplin	
16	30, 40 Cotton	Wool Suiting	

## advantages of the zig-zag sewing

Your sewing machine will enable you to sew ordinary straight stitches, numerous attractive embroidery patterns, buttons, button holes, blind stitches and many other useful stitches. The controls for zig-zag sewing are concentrated on the plate for easy operation, as shown in Fig. 21.

### Functional Features of the Zigzag Control Panel

1. The zigzag width indicator window indicates width of the zigzag stitch.
2. Zigzag Knob is used for setting zigzag stitch width. By manually controlling zigzag knob, various zigzag pattern stitchings can be done.
3. Zigzag width stopper, left and right limits sewing of needle to left and right. To move stoppers, depress buttons.

### How to Use the Various Features of the Zigzag Control Panel:

1. When straight stitching, left zigzag width stopper must be at extreme left and zigzag width indicator of indicator window pointing at "0".
2. By turning zigzag knob counter-clockwise, zigzag stitch width increases until maximum "5".
3. To set minimum zigzag stitch width, turn zigzag knob counter-clockwise until zigzag width indicator points at a certain number. For example, if a minimum width of about 3mm is desired, turn knob until indicator is at 3 and set left zigzag width stopper.
4. To set maximum zigzag stitch width, turn zigzag knob to desired width and set right zigzag width stopper. For example, at 4 the zigzag width is approximately 4mm.
5. By moving zigzag knob to left and right, various zigzag pattern stitchings can be done.

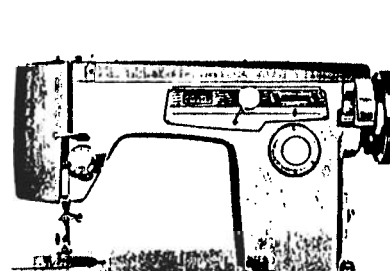


Fig. 20

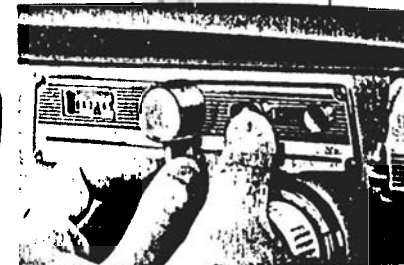


Fig. 21

## stitch length

On page 10 you learned how to regulate the length of the stitch for straight stitch sewing. In the same manner you can regulate the length of the stitch for zig-zag sewing so as to produce many stitch length variations.

To produce the "Satin Stitch", which is the closest zig-zag stitch, set the stitch length regulating dial "A" to 1 and slowly turn the dial in a clockwise direction so as to decrease the length of the stitch, until you get the closest "Satin Stitch". Make sure that the stitch length is just close enough because if it is too close the cloth will not be able to feed. To obtain fine satin stitches the drop feed should be adjusted for the material you are sewing. See page 22.

**Note:** It is advisable that you first make a sample of the satin stitch on a swatch of the material you are going to sew.

## suggestions for various stitches

A large variety of zig-zag designs can be made on this machine by the simple manipulation of the knobs. It depends entirely on the creative ability of the operator and the skill acquired in timing the movement of the zigzag knob. Below are the basic stitches and instructions on how to produce them.

### A. To Make Straight Stitch.

1. Use straight Stitch Needle Plate and Straight Stitch Foot. To change, see Page 13.

**Note:** You can also use the zig-zag plate and zig-zag foot.

2. Set zigzag width indicator to 0. See Fig. 21.
3. Commence to sew.


### B. To Make the "Satin" Stitch.

1. Set zigzag width indicator to 5. See Fig. 21.
2. Set the Stitch Length to the closest stitch. (See Page 16)
3. Commence to sew. It is advisable to set the drop feed to "Norm" for every kind of material.

### C. To Make Zig-Zag Stitch.

1. Set zigzag width indicator to 5. See Fig. 21.
2. Set the Stitch length to desired length.
3. Commence to sew.

### D. To Make This Stitch.

1. Set zigzag width indicator to the stitch width you desire. See Fig. 21.
2. Set the stitch regulating dial "A" to this  (See Note).
3. While sewing alternately push in and release the push button "B". When this button is pushed in the machine it will sew the Satin Stitch, and when it is released it will sew the zig-zag stitch.

**Note:** The closeness or coarseness of the satin stitch in this pattern is determined by the position at which you set the pattern on the dial to the arrow. See drawing.

▼ → COARSE SATIN STITCH



← CLOSE SATIN STITCH

## E. Stitch Width Controlled Satin Stitches:

1. Set stitch length to Satin Stitch or closest stitch.
2. Move zigzag knob as indicated in the Chart 1.






Patterns to be sewn	How to move zigzag knob. See Fig. 21
	At even speed from 0 to 5 and from 5 to 0. Repeat this.
	Control the speed in moving from 0 to 5 and from 5 to 0. This will produce uniform curves. Repeat this.
	Repeat from 2 to 5 and from 5 to 2.
	Slowly from 5 to 0 and quickly back to 5. Repeat the movement.
	Set zigzag width stopper to 2~5. Sew the material guiding from left to right, right to left with hand and repeat.

Chart 1

## how to make buttonholes method (A)

This method is convenient when doing buttonholes on bulky garments, as it is not necessary to turn the material under the foot.

If, however, you prefer corded buttonhole, then follow the instructions in method B.

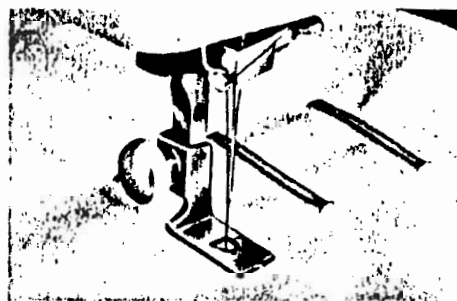


Fig. 22

1. Use the buttonhole foot.
2. On a scrap of material, set the machine for perfect satin stitch (See Page 18).
3. Using tailors chalk, mark the buttonhole on the fabric (See Fig. 23 A).
4. Set the zigzag width indicator to 2. See Fig. 21.
5. Place the material under the foot of the machine with the needle at point "R" on the buttonhole—proceed to sew in reverse from points R-S (Fig. 23B) by pushing the button "B". See Fig. 21. Finish with the needle in the right hand side of the material. Raise the presser foot. Set zigzag width indicator to 5.
6. Lower the presser foot.
7. Lower the feed dog by turning the drop feed knob to position "DARN".
8. Sew approximately 10 stitches from S-T (Fig. 23C) finishing with the needle in the left side of the material.
9. Raise the presser foot.
10. Raise the feed-dog by turning the knob from position "DARN" back to position "NORM".
11. Set the zigzag width indicator back to 2.
12. Lower the presser foot.
13. Proceed to sew forward in the other side of the buttonhole from T-U (Fig. 23D) finishing with the needle in the material on the left side.
14. Raise the presser foot. Set zigzag width indicator to 5.
15. Drop the feed dog by turning the knob from position "NORM" to "DARN".

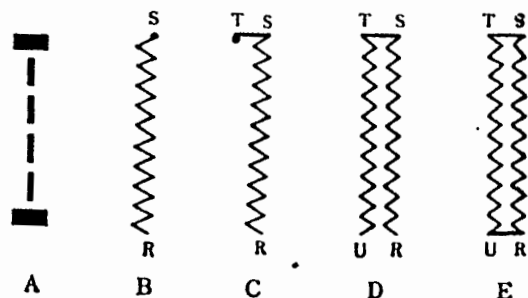


Fig. 23

16. Lower the presser foot—sew approx. 10 stitches from U-R (Fig. 24 E).
17. Set the zigzag width indicator at 0—sew further 6 stitches, which will seal off the buttonhole.
18. Now separate the two sewn rows with the seam ripper.

## method (B)

1. Use the buttonhole foot.
2. Set zigzag width indicator to 2. See Fig. 21.
3. Set the stitch length to Satin Stitch.
4. Start sewing the first side of the button hole to the length desired, from R to S as shown in Fig. 24 A.
5. Stop with needle in material on Right side "S" of zigzag stroke.
6. Turn material Right 180° using needle as pivot axis. See Fig. 24 B.
7. Raise the needle to its highest position, and move zigzag width indicator to 5.
8. Sew a few full width stitches as shown in Fig. 24 C.
9. Set zigzag width indicator to 2.  
Sew second side of buttonhole to T as shown in Fig. 24 B.
10. When you have reached the desired length, close the end by setting zigzag width indicator to 5 and make a few full width stitches, as shown in Fig. 24 C.
11. Now separate the two sewn rows.

**Note:** For added strength for the soft materials of buttonholes, use a cord or "gimp" which you place under the foot. As you sew, the top stitches cover the cord, thus giving added strength and body zig-zag buttonhole.

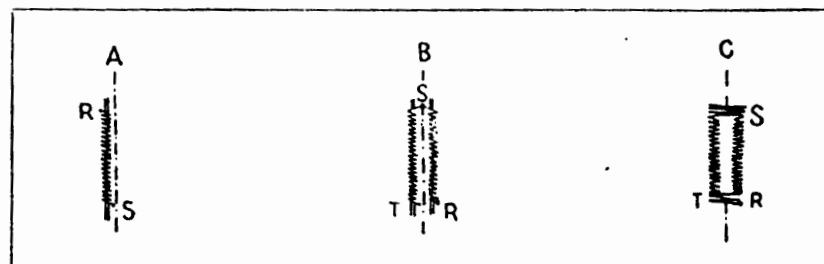


Fig. 24

In order that you make the perfect buttonhole you desire, we suggest that you make a few sample buttonholes on a piece of the garment material you are sewing.

## how to sew on button

1. Remove the zig-zag foot and attach the button sewing foot. See page 13.
2. Drop the feed. See Fig. 26.
3. Set zigzag width indicator to 4 (See Fig. 21) or less, according to the distance of the holes in the button.
4. Place fabric under presser foot.
5. Place the button between the presser foot and the fabric, with the holes in a horizontal line (which is the direction of the needle zigzag from left to right) and lower the presser foot.
6. Rotate the balance wheel toward you, making sure the needle enters the holes in the button without any obstruction.  
Slowly start the machine, making 8-12 stitches, at least, finishing with the needle in one hole of the button.
7. Raise the presser foot. Set zigzag width indicator back to 0.
8. Lower the presser foot and sew 5 or 6 stitches to seal the thread.

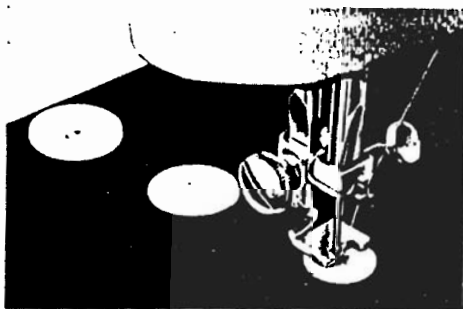


Fig. 25

## the drop feed

When sewing different materials, it is best to have the proper feed. Therefore, adjust the feed according to the material you are sewing. To sew silk, or the like, set the drop feed to "SILK". To sew heavier materials set it to "NORM". "DARN" indicates the complete drop feed which is necessary for darning, embroidery, mending etc.

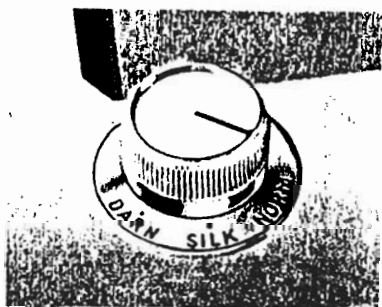
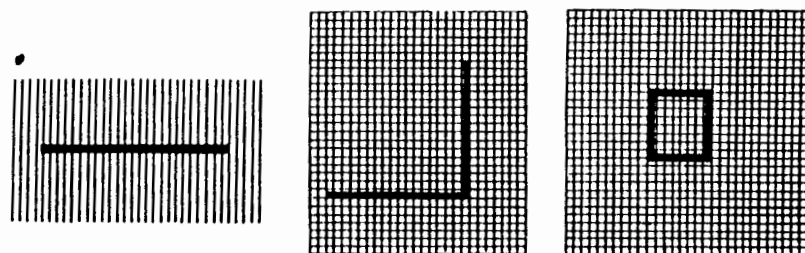


Fig. 26

## mending

1. Remove the zig-zag foot and leave the needle perfectly free. See Page 13.
2. Lower the drop feed to position "DARN".
3. Set zigzag width indicator to 0 (See Fig. 21) for straight sewing.
4. Set the stitch regulating dial "A" to 0. See Fig. 21.
5. Place the work in an embroidery hoop or frame, making certain the material is stretched as firmly as possible. Trim off with scissors all broken threads.
6. Place the frame under the needle and lower the presser foot lifter.
7. By turning the balance wheel by hand, do one stitch bringing the bobbin thread to the top of the material. Holding this thread between the fingers of the left hand, turn the balance wheel, making 2 more stitches.
8. Hold the frame lightly between the fingertips with the machine running at a medium to fast speed and move the frame away from and toward you over the tear. The stitch lines should be as close together as possible and extending approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$ " on either side of the tear. Proceed in the same for the different shapes of tears, as illustrated in Fig. 27 A, B, and C.



(A) Straight Tear

(B) L-Shaped Tear

(C) Hole

Fig. 27



Fig. 28

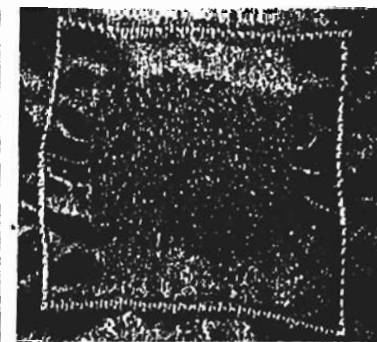


Fig. 29

## how to sew on hooks, eyes and press-studs

1. Set your machine as for sewing on buttons.
2. Oversew the stem of the hook very near to the holes (See Fig. 30 A), then slide the hook along into the position as in Fig. 30 B.
3. Move the holes of the hook under the needle and sew approximately 10 stitches as in Fig. 30 C.
4. Place the holes of the eye underneath the needle and sew approximately 10 stitches as in Fig. 30 D.
5. To firmly secure the eye, make a few small zig-zag stitches on either side of the curve at the top of the eye by moving the zigzag knob onto a smaller stitch (See Fig. 30 E).
6. For sewing on press-studs, see Fig. 30 F & G. Either way can be used.

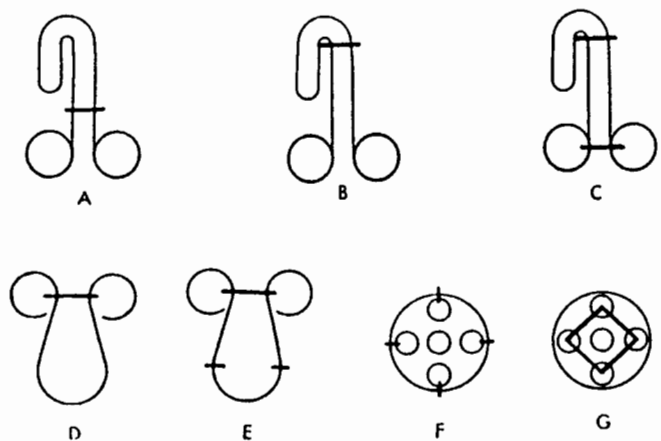


Fig. 30



Fig. 31



Fig. 32

## embroidering and monogramming

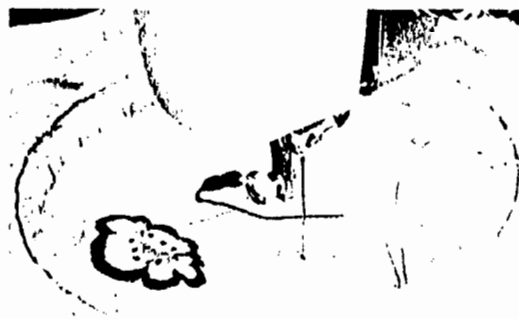


Fig. 33

Proceed exactly in the same way as for mending by placing the material in the frame and sewing the first few stitches.

Before attempting actual initials, it is essential to practise making a perfect satin stitch, in straight lines or curves, moving the

embroidery frame by hand.

You will naturally set the zigzag knob (See Fig. 21) onto whatever width of stitch desired.

When practising, use the widest possible stitch and get accustomed to move the frame in all directions under the needle, making curved satin stitch designs. Imagining that the needle is a thick-pointed pencil, you can sew your name or initial on any cloth, just as though you are writing.

## applique

1. Baste the design to the material. See Page 12.
2. Place the work under the presser foot and embroider carefully, following the design. See Fig. 34.
3. Cut away the surplus material close to the design, taking care not to cut the stitches



Fig. 34

## how to do cording

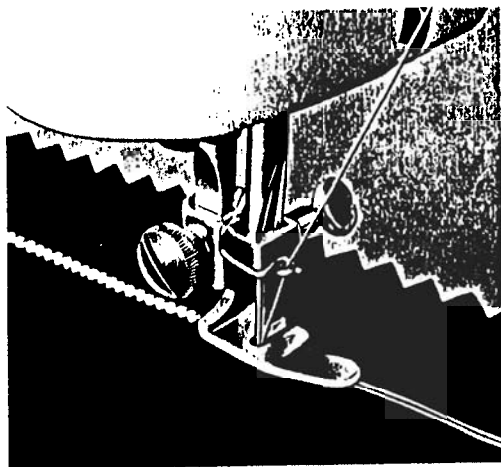


Fig. 35

1. Remove zig-zag foot and attach the cording foot.
2. Set the zigzag knob (See Fig. 21) according to the width of the zigzag required and the thickness of the cord being used. If a thin cord is used beneath a satin stitch, this will have the effect of raising the satin stitch, giving an embossed effect and

the cord will not be visible. Very attractive decorative effects can be achieved by using contrasting color cotton to that of the cord and sewing over the cord with a stitch length of approximately 2, with the width of the zig-zag set according to the thickness of the cord.

## shirring with elastic thread

1. Commence by winding the elastic thread onto the bobbin by hand, making certain that the thread is not stretched for winding.
2. Loosen the bobbin tension completely as far as possible.
3. Place the bobbin into the bobbin case, threading it in the usual way.
4. The top thread should be sufficiently strong of approximately No. 30 in thickness. Tighten the top tension until it is very firm.
5. Proceed with straight sewing. The longer the stitch length, the fuller the shirring effect will be and the smaller the stitch length, the finer.

## how to make a hem

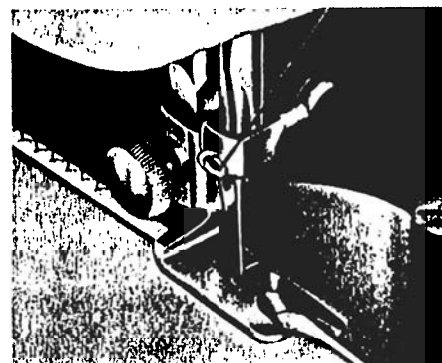


Fig. 36

1. Remove the zig-zag foot and attach the hemmer foot. See Page 13.
2. Set zigzag width indicator to 0, (See Fig. 21) if you wish a straight stitch, or to number if you wish zig-zag stitch.
3. Set the stitch regulating dial "A" (See Fig. 21) to 2 or 3.
4. Insert the edge you wish to hem into the scroll opening of the hemmer, and lower the foot.

5. Guide the material evenly, making sure that one half of the scroll opening is filled with the edge of the material. Start to sew slowly.

**Note:** You can use the narrow hemmer or the felling foot depending on the hem you desire.

## how to make the shell stitch

This stitch is especially useful for thin materials such as silk, chiffon and rayon. To make this stitch, proceed as for hemming. See above "How to make a hem". It is advisable to use a wide zig-zag stitch and long stitch length. Also make sure the upper tension is a little tighter than normal. This will cause the edge to picot and produce the Shell Stitch.

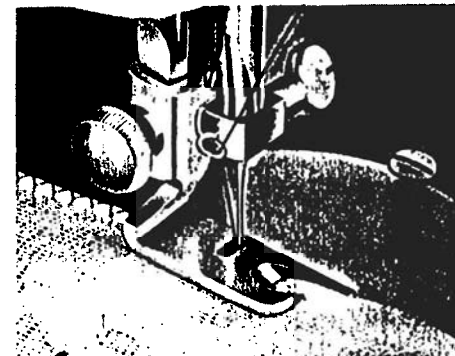


Fig. 37

## how to hem lace

Proceed as for hemming (See above). Insert the lace in the hemmer foot and guide the lace evenly.

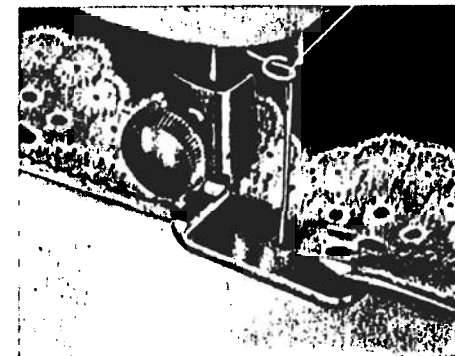


Fig. 38

## how to attach lace

1. Use the zig-zag foot.
2. Place the lace on top of the material and let it overlap the edge of the material by  $\frac{1}{4}$ ". Holding it in this position, place the lace and the material under the presser foot.
3. The width of the zig-zag should be set according to the width of the lace, and the stitch length should be set depending on the thickness of the lace. **The wider the laces, the wider the zig-zag. The thicker the lace, the closer the stitch length.**

## how to make a hemstitch

1. Set zigzag width indicator to 2 or 3. See Fig. 21.
2. Set the stitch regulating dial "A" to 3. See Fig. 21.
3. Draw out desired number of threads from the material.
4. Place the material under the zig-zag foot and start to sew slowly.
5. Make sure the stitch is close to the edge into the space from which you draw the threads.
6. After stitching the one side, stitch the other side in the same manner.

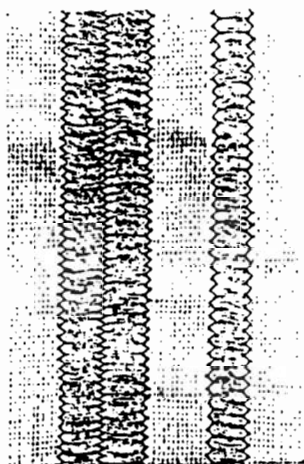


Fig. 39

**Note:** You can obtain a picot edge by cutting between the parallel lines of stitching.

## how to make flat felled seams

1. Use the felling foot.
2. Set the zigzag width indicator to 0. See Fig. 21.
3. Set the stitch regulating dial "A" to 2. See Fig. 21.
4. Lay the fabric pieces on top of each other so that the "right" side of each piece is inside and the "wrong" side is on the outside. The right edge of the bottom fabric should extend about  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch beyond the edge of the top fabric piece.
5. Place the fabric under the foot using the long toe as a guide and sew the full length of the seam. Fig. 40 A.
6. Flatten out fabric, keeping the "right" sides down and you will find that  $\frac{1}{8}$ " edge stands up as shown in Fig. 40 B.
7. Now lift the foot and fold over the edge of the material to the left and insert them into the scroll opening of the foot. Fig. 40 B.
8. Lower the foot and start to sew slowly (guiding the fabric evenly).

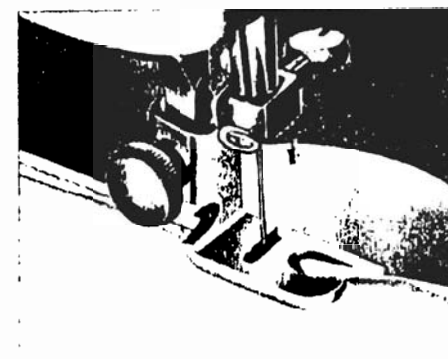


Fig. 40A

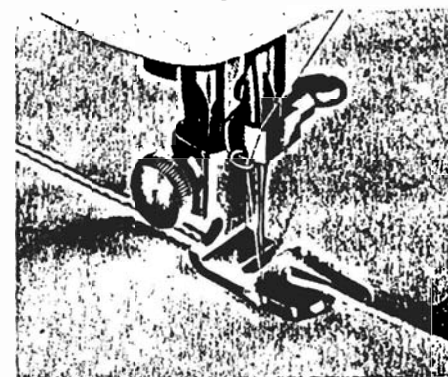


Fig. 40B

## to make the overlock stitch

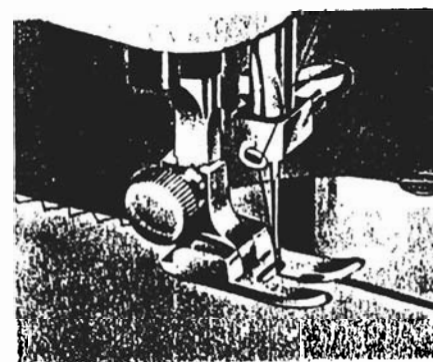


Fig. 41

1. Use the zig-zag foot.
2. Set stitch regulating dial "A" (Fig. 21) to 2 or to a longer stitch, depending upon the closeness of the overlock you desire.
3. Set the zigzag width indicator (See Fig. 21) to 5 or less, depending upon the width of the overlock you desire.
4. Place the edge of the material under the presser foot and when sewing make sure that the needle sews into the fabric on the one side and just misses the edge of the material on the other side of the zig-zag.

## how to make a blind stitch hem

1. Remove the zig-zag foot and attach the hemmer foot.
2. Set the zigzag width indicator to 2 or 3. See Fig. 21.
3. Set the stitch regulating dial "A" (Fig. 21) on number 5.
4. Fold the material into the size of the hem desired and fold back as in Fig. 42 A with a  $\frac{1}{4}$ " overlap on the bottom fold of the edge.
5. Proceed to sew down the fold as in Fig. 42 B.
6. After stitching is finished, unfold the material as shown in Fig. 42 C and you will have a blind stitch hem.

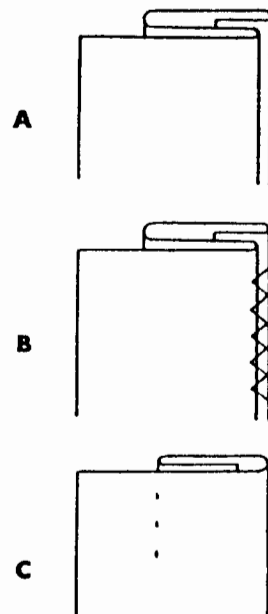


Fig. 42

## to use the cloth guide

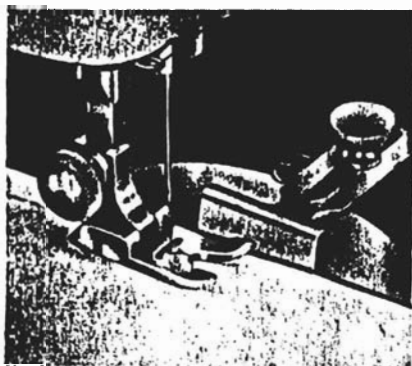


Fig. 43

When you desire to sew close to the edge of a seam or a wide seam up to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches in a straight and uniform line, the cloth guide will help you do it.

To attach the cloth guide, place it over a hole to the right of the needle in the bed of the machine.

place the thumb screw through the guide slot, adjusting the guide to the desired distance and fasten it firmly.

## how to use the adjustable zipper foot

1. Set the machine for straight stitch sewing. See page 18.
2. Remove the presser foot and attach the Adjustable Zipper Foot. See Page 13.
3. Fig. 44 shows the Zipper Foot set to sew on the right of the needle, close to the edge of the material which is turned to form a placket or opening, so as to avoid striking Zipper links.
4. Now, to sew on the opposite side of the zipper fastener, loosen screw and slide the zipper foot over to the left of the needle, so as to sew close to the edge without striking the zipper links.

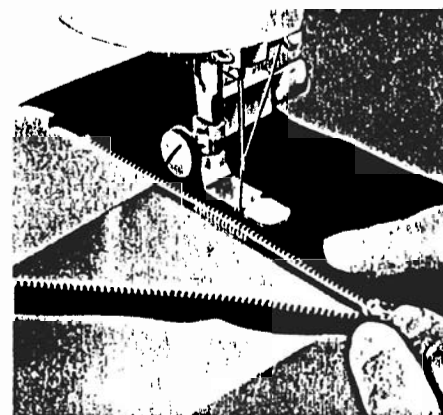


Fig. 44



# M E M O

**MODEL 141**